The Carolina Farmer

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VOLUME II MAY, 1947 NUMBER 5

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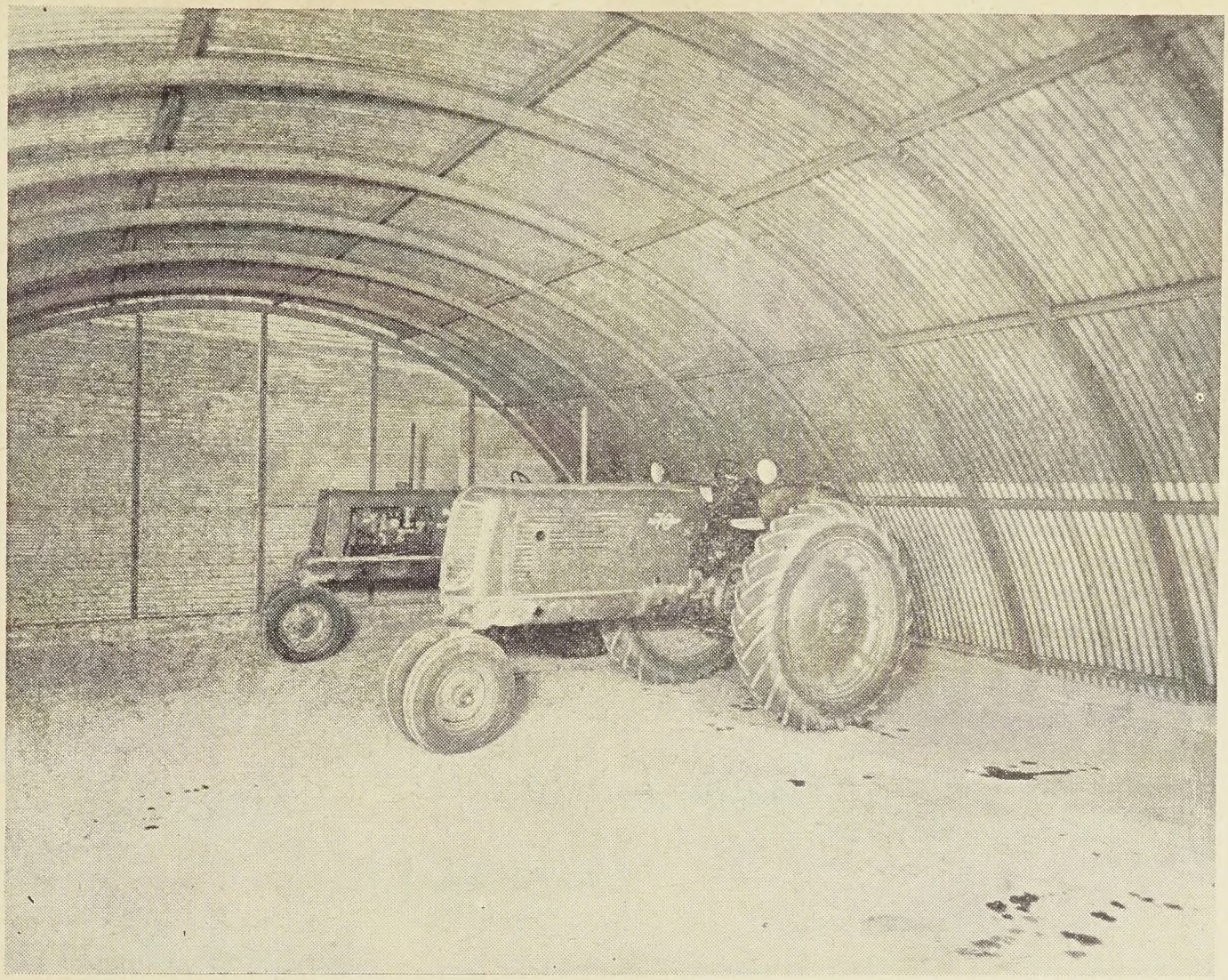

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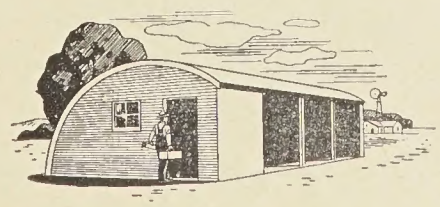

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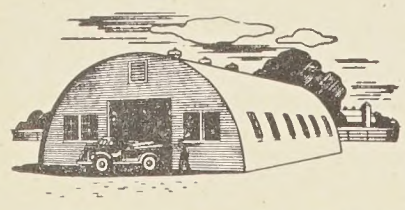

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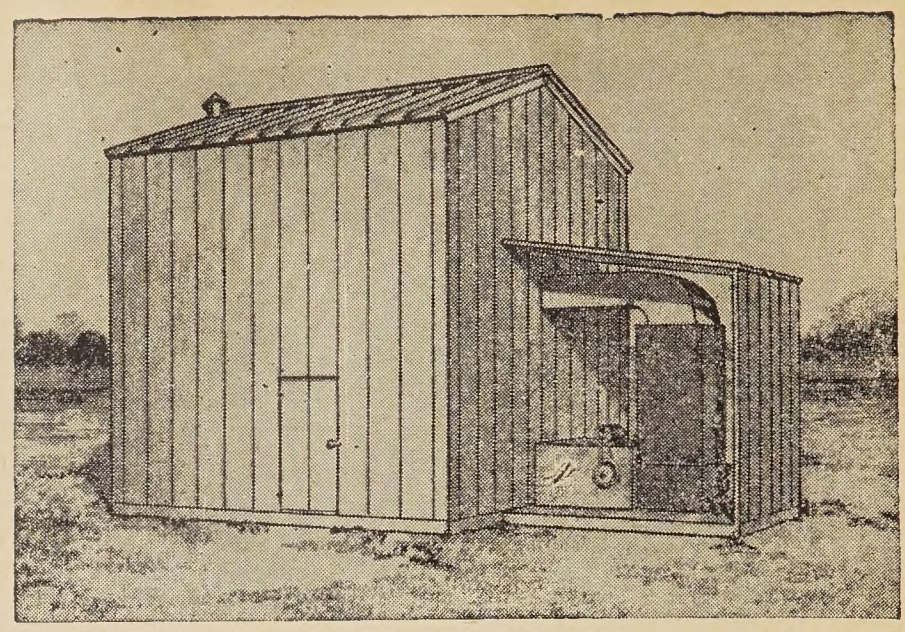

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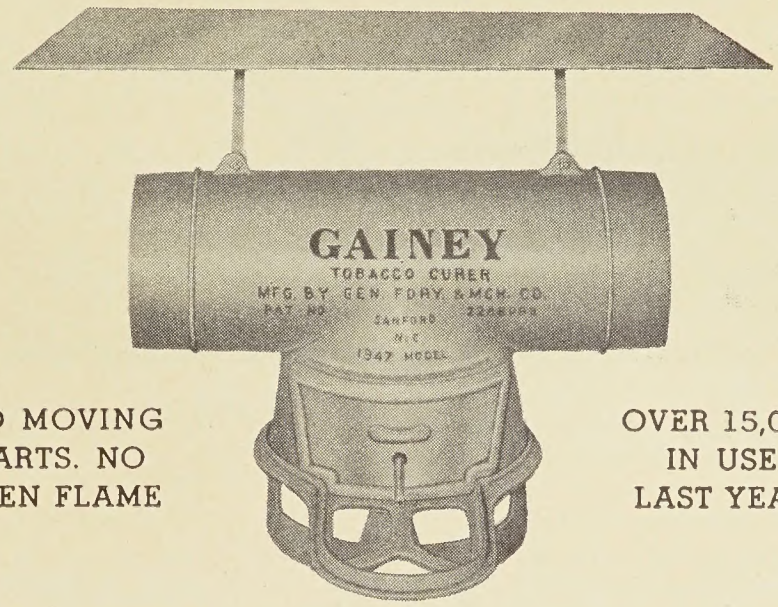

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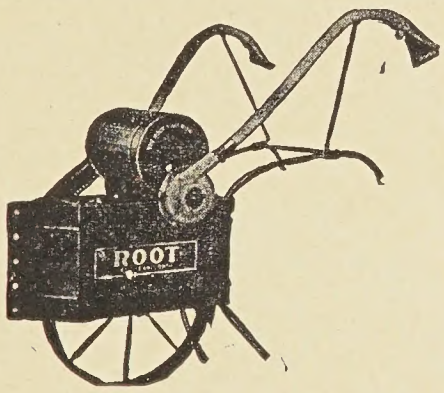

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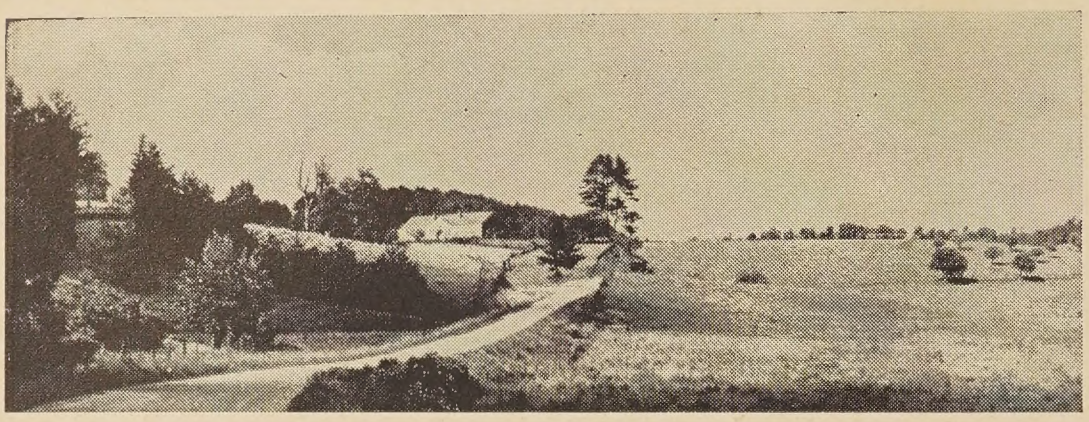

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OUR FRONT COVER

Strawberries Ready for Market—An Important Carolina Crop

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Farm Facts

SECRETARY ANDERSON ON SUGAR

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson today made the following statement regarding sugar.

"Barring unpredictable disasters, sugar will be available to increase sugar rations in the United States by one 5-pound consumer stamp by April 1, 1947, and at the same time to increase rations for industrial users by an additional 10 percent of 1941 base period use. It is believed that the sugar supply situation will warrant further increases later in the year, but at this time it is too early to specify amounts.

"It is the objective of the Department to close out the wartime sugar programs as soon as possible. Discussions between the Department and all branches of the sugar industry are now under way to prepare detailed, orderly plans to accomplish this objective. An announcement will be made when these plans are completed.

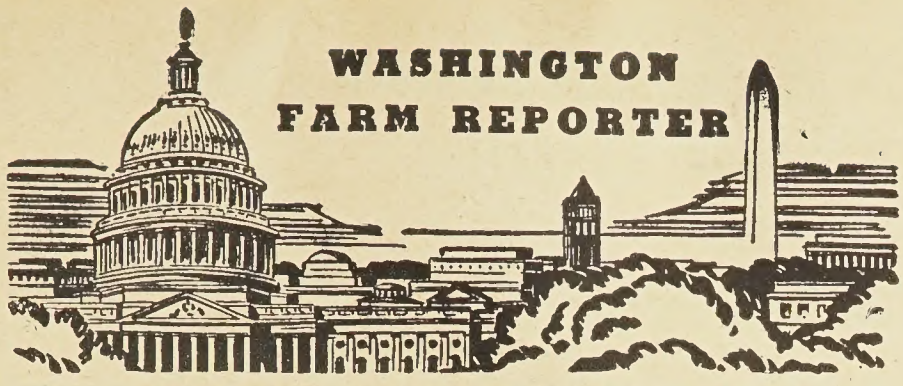
"Every thinking person desires to prevent repetition of the confusion and losses which occurred when sugar controls were terminated in 1919 after the end of World War I. At that time prices rose abruptly and within 5 months had quadrupled. The quick subsequent collapse in prices brought ruin throughout the sugar and allied industries. Had this decontrol action been deferred until supply and demand were approximately in balance, these disasters could have been avoided.

"The Department hopes that it will not be necessary for it to make any sugar crop purchases after the 1947 crops. In this connection it can be pointed out that it is very difficult to forecast agricultural crops 12 months or more in advance due to weather, pests, plant diseases, and other factors. It can also be readily understood that determining the balance between supply and demand is in itself a difficult problem. However, our efforts will be concentrated upon getting the Government out of the wartime sugar programs with as little industrial dislocation and price fluctuation as possible. The reestablishment of the sugar futures market for trading in 1948 and later deliveries is one of our objectives.

"I think it only fair to point out that during 1947 there will continue to be a shortage of sugar though not so great a shortage as in the past. Continuation of controls throughout the entire year will probably be necessary to achieve equitable distribution and to prevent extreme price fluctuations."

Give when you can and you will always have plenty

The Carolina Farmer



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Congressional wheels started turning recently to develop a new peace-time, long-range farm program.

The House Agriculture Committee begins hearings designed to develop the basis for a comprehensive program replacing the peacemeal legislation of the depression and war years.

The hearings are scheduled to continue with interruptions for current bills, through the remainder of this session of Congress. Committee experts are to draft proposed legislation during the fall recess.

Little, if any, of the basic legislation now on the statute books is expected to be repealed. It will, however, be woven into the whole pattern of a comprehensive post-war farm program, according to present plans.

Discussions with Committee members indicate a firm intention to explore thoroughly the entire agricultural field and to draft legislation sufficiently flexible to meet needs in changing agricultural economy.

Although a majority of the Committee are Republicans, Chairman Clifford Hope (R., Kans.) says the program will be "nonpartisan" and that anyone with any idea of what should be in it will be given an opportunity to express his views.

Hope has his own ideas of the basic framework of the legislation. It must, he thinks, (1) protect the interest and welfare of all the people of the nation, and (2) provide adequate means for conserving the soil and human resources of the nation.

The three major farm organizations—the Grange, the Farm Bureau and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives—although not attempting to develop a specific farm program, did develop some guideposts in the three-day session here earlier this month.

Actions of the joint conference indicated the farm groups want a program which would include:

1. Emphasis on an economy of abundance and away from scarcity controls.

2. Expansion of exports through international commodity agreements.

3. Improvement of diets through improved production, processing and marketing methods.

4. Revision of the parity formula to establish an equitable relationship between the various farm commodities.

5. Use of marketing agreements to smooth out the flow of seasonal commodities to market and to assure consumers better quality products.

6. Government assurance that if farmers produce abundantly in the public interest, they will not be penalized by ruinously low prices resulting from occasional surpluses.

USDA Budget Troubles

The cutting of the Agriculture Department budget may be an "inside job."

"Gen." Robert E. Lee, the House Appropriations Committee chief investigator, has sent a four-man squad "behind the lines" in the Department to discover weaknesses in the USDA's defense.

The investigators have been probing into the Department's inner workings while Secretary Anderson and his aides have been pouring volumes of testimony into the agriculture sub-committee's already voluminous records.

The report of the group, expected to be made later this week or early next, will have a strong bearing on the size of the USDA budget when it comes out of the sub-committee sometime about May 15.

Operating under authority granted in the Reorganization Act, the investigators have been probing into every nook and cranny of the Department, seeking "soft" spots and checking on Anderson's claims for $947,000,000 with which to operate in the 1948 fiscal year.

Meanwhile, reports seeping out from the closed-door hearings of the sub-committee apparently confirm earlier indications of a deep slash in the USDA budget. The cut may not be as deep as the 42 per cent "objective" of the sub-committee, but the Department will be happy if it isn't more than $200,000,000.

As generally supposed, the chief targets of the economy-minded majority of the sub-committee are the Production and Marketing Administration $301,000,000 budget figure and the Farmers' Home Administration request for a record $171,000,000.

Inside the committee the discussion has been on a tentative basis of reducing the PMA, which includes AAA soil conservation benefit payments, by $100,000,000 and the FHA by about $70,000,000.

The Rural Electrification Administration, reported earlier to be in line for a cut of $125,000,000, probably will be approved without serious difficulty. The School Lunch programs $75,000,000 likewise stands a better than even chance of approval.

The united endorsement of REA, the School Lunch, Extension Service and other educational work, and the research act has helped the chances of those budget items. The research act, however, may be cut back to around $9,500,000 from the present budget request of $19,000,000.

Research Progress

Progress toward putting the Research and Marketing Act into operation was made last week at the third meeting of the Agricultural Research Advisory Committee.

The Committee reviewed recommendations submitted by the cotton, potato and citrus commodity committees. The reports showed the result of careful study of problems which those commodities face.

The advisory committee decided to meet again June 30, July 1 and 2 and at that time study additional commodity recommendations which are to be prepared by the 20 committees appointed.

Meanwhile, there is as yet no positive assurance that funds will be made available for expanded research work. The agriculture sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee is expected to make recommendations on the $19,000,000 budget request about May 15.

The farm groups and the Department of Agriculture have unanimously endorsed requests for the full amount of the authorization made by Congress in passing the research act without a dissenting vote last August.

Labor Lobby

Organized labor is swinging with both fists in a drive to beat down labor legislation.

More than 400 lobbyists stormed the Hill, pulled Congressmen's coat lapels out of shape and dinned into their ears pleas, promises and threats.

It is the biggest, best organized lobby drive in Washington history.

The CIO amassed 250 outsiders to bolster its regular Washington staff of 30 or more full-time lobbyists. The AFL and union groups brought in an estimated 100 to 150 persons.

Chief objective of the labor people is to defeat the bill passed last week by the House. Objections are raised to provisions restricting industry-wide bargaining, the closed shop limitations, provisions placing unions under authority of courts, outlawing mass picketing and violence.

(Continued on Page 19)

Soy Beans in a Changing World

By LAMAR KISHLAR

★

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article on soy beans from the Feedstuffs magazine is so pertinent to North Carolina agriculture that we are reprinting it for the benefit of our readers. Soy beans fit into our agricultural and livestock picture in a basic way and should therefore be well considered in our farming program.

THE production and preservation of food is man's greatest and oldest problem. This age-old enigma is still unsolved. Two-thirds of the people in the world are engaged in the production, preservation and distribution of food, but still two-thirds of the world's population do not receive an adequate diet. The solution of the riddle is not to produce more food. The answer is to produce more of the right kind of food at the right place and time. Feed for our livestock and poultry presents a parallel problem. We have plentiful over-all supplies, but we need better balance. We must have more of the right kind of feed at the right place and time.

The supply of feed concentrates for livestock in the United States for the 1946-47 season is 1.14 tons an animal unit, which is the largest supply per animal unit on record. This includes feed grains, by-product feeds and wheat and rye, used for feed, a total of about 158,900,000 tons. This is 23,000,000 tons, or 16% more than the 1937-41 average. It compares with 1.03 tons an animal unit average during the 1937-41 period. The over-all feed picture for 1947 is one of plenty. The over-all feed totals and averages, however, do not depict the lack of balance which exists in our stocks. In a land of plenty, we still lack the right kind of supplies. We have too much carbohydrate, too little protein, a shortage of fats and many essential vitamins and minerals.

Nutritionists generally agree that for efficient production of meat, milk and eggs, high protein concentrates should be fed with carbohydrate feeds in the ratio of about 1 to 6.

The combined 1946 production of corn, oats, barley and sorghum grains is the largest on record. The production of the four feed grains alone totals about 127,000,000 tons. The quality of the 1946 corn is better than average and much superior to the 1945 crop, much of which was high in moisture. At the 1 to 6 ratio, it would require 21,000,000 tons of high protein feeds (oil meal equivalent) to balance the four high carbohydrate feed grains alone. This is about three times more high protein feed than has ever been produced.

Some cereal by-products do contribute considerable quantities of protein, but for practical purposes the high protein concentrates are usually considered to be two groups, the oil seed cakes and meals, and the animal protein feeds. Of the oilseed group, only soybean, cottonseed, linseed, peanut and copra contribute appreciably to the total. Of the animal proteins, meat scraps, digester tankage, fish meal and dried milk products are the basic donators.

Present indications are that the supply of domestic oilseed cake and meal will be slightly less than last year because of a reduction in linseed crushing and the smallest cottonseed crop since 1895. Cottonseed production in the United States in 1946 was estimated at 3,452,000 tons, or 6% smaller than the low output of 1945.

The production of peanuts in 1946 was about the same as a year earlier with a yield in excess of 2,000,000,000 pounds for the fifth consecutive year.

The 1946 soybean crop is estimated at 196,700,000 bushels, which is 3% more than 1945, in spite of a reduction of 10% in the acreage harvested for beans. The nation's average yield an acre was 20.5 bushels, which was exceeded only by the record year of 1939, when the average was 20.9 bushels.

Production of flaxseed in 1946 was 23,000,000 bushels, which is 34% below 1945. This was due to a 34% reduction in acreage, largely as a result of competition from wheat and oats, but also due to large acreage abandoned because of damaging spring freezes.

A large increase in domestic copra cake and meal crushing is indicated for 1947. Outstanding gains were made by the Philippine Islands in 1946 when exports of copra equalled the prewar annual volume in terms of oil. Shipments in June-November were at a rate of 50% over the average prewar years.

The domestic production of copra cake and meal reflects this improved Philippine situation, with an estimated crush of 125,000 tons of oil meal for 1946, compared with a 134,000-ton average in the years 1937-41. During recent months, however, the rate has been at over 12,500 tons of oil meal a month, or at a speed substantially over the prewar years. Even with this big step-up in domestic production, copra still equals only about 2% of the soybean oil meal production on a 41% protein basis.

A substantail recovery in exports of copra from the Netherland Indies is expected in 1947. Last August, the Commodity Credit Corporation signed an agreement with the Netherland Indies to assist in providing materials to aid in the rehabilitation of the copra industry in the outer islands, with the loans to be repaid out of the sales of copra. While the Netherland Indies exported only about one-tenth as much copra as the Philippines last year, rapid progress is being made in stepping up shipments. It is copra and cocoanut oil which should be watched as potential competitors of soybean oil in a changing world.

The supply of animal proteins will still be considerably below the 1938-42 average, partly due to two successive seasons of low fish meal production on the Pacific Coast. The tonnage of packing house by-products, fish meal and dried milk products (exclusive of whole milk and milk by-products fed on the farms), forms only about 15% of the sum of all high protein concentrates. The tonnage of this group of proteins has remained static for the last decade, and the prospect is that the supply for the coming year will about equal the 1938-42 average.

Of the domestic oilseed meals, only the soybean products have shown substantial growth during the past 10 years. In spite of a fivefold increase in soybean oil meal, the total of high protein feeds has only doubled and is still short of needs for balancing the carbohydrate feeds before our feeding operations are in equilibrium. We are still not producing enough proteins in proportion to our tremendous carbohydrate supplies.

History teaches that wars always produce shortages of oils and fats. It was war that caused Napoleon III to offer a prize to the one who could create a food fat for his army, and margarine was the result. A search for soap, shortening or salad oil on

(Continued on Page 22)

Common Diseases of Cattle

by
WILLIAM MOORE
State Veterinarian
Raleigh, N. C.

★

LIVESTOCK in North Carolina are generally healthy, yet there are certain diseases that must be considered, and their control and eradication is essential if we are to have a profitable livestock industry. One of the most common ways of introducing disease into a herd or flock of animals or poultry is by introducing animals or poultry that are affected with disease. It is, therefore, important that all animals or poultry which are added to a flock or herd be isolated for a period of several weeks until their health status can be determined. Good herd management, proper sanitation, and care in adding only healthy animals will do much to prevent the introducing of disease. Some of the more common diseases that may be encountered are as follows:

Brucellosis, or Bang's Disease

This is an infectious disease of livestock and may be transmitted to man. It is especially important in this state in cattle and it is most often introduced by the addition of new animals. This disease in cattle often results in abortion, difficult breeding, and loss of milk flow. It cannot be diagnosed by clinical examination, but can be accurately diagnosed by a blood test. This state is fortunate in having at this time only a very light infection of Brucellosis, but the disease does occur and the necessary precautions, especially the testing and isolating of additions to the herd, should be followed.

Tuberculosis

As a result of the testing of all cattle in the state for tuberculosis some years ago, this disease has been reduced to a minimum. It is a disease that affects all animals, as well as man. It cannot be detected by clinical examination, but can be accurately diagnosed by the tuberculin test. So long as tuberculin exists in man and animals, we may expect this infection to make its appearance and it is, therefore, important to know that all animals added to a herd are free from this disease, as indicated by a proper tuberculin test.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Shipping or Stockyards Fever

This disease is quite frequently seen in the state, especially in cattle that have recently been shipped or where such cattle have been introduced into a healthy herd. This disease produces serious illness, is rather sudden in its appearance, is accompanied by a high fever, and is often complicated with pneumonia and other diseases. This is a disease that is difficult to diagnose and a qualified veterinarian should be called when the disease is suspected. Certain biologics are helpful in preventing, as well as curing, this disease. Home remedies are not recommended, as more harm than good is perhaps done in attempting to treat such animals.

Infectious Keratitis or Pink Eye

This is an infectious disease characterized by inflammation of one or both eyes. The first symptoms are a flow of tears, followed by a severe inflammation of the eye and the membranes surrounding it, and may result in loss of sight. This is a disease that has been introduced as a result of shipping cattle into the state, often coming from infected herds or lots or pens en route that have contained infected animals. Animals affected with this disease should be promptly isolated in dark stalls and a veterinarian consulted. Some of the common eye washes, such as 5 per cent solution of argyrol or a weak solution of silver nitrate or solutions of boric acid are sometimes helpful. Some of the sulfa drugs have also been found to be helpful in this condition.

Anthrax

Anthrax is a very serious disease affecting both livestock and man. It is due to an organism which is capable of forming spores and can, therefore, live on premises under favorable conditions for a very long time. For a number of years this state was comparatively free of this disease, but in recent years we have had several outbreaks. A careful investigation of these outbreaks indicated that they resulted from the feeding of Argentine bone meal which had not been properly sterilized. It is, therefore, important that any bone meal used for feeding purposes shall in the process of manufacture be heated to a point that will destroy this organism, since the organism is very resistant. Anthrax is characterized by the sudden onset, and an owner may find several animals dead without having shown any prior symptoms of sickness. This disease cannot be easily diagnosed except by a laboratory test. All animals which die of this disease should be promptly burned, if possible, at the point where the animal died, since moving such dead animal may spread the infection. Biological products which are quite effective for the cure and prevention of this disease are available.

(Please Turn to Next Page)

U. S. Aid Asked To Control Mexican Foot and Mouth Disease

Immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between Mexico and the United States to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico is urged by an Animal Industry Subcommission, comprising representatives of Mexico and the United States. The group is a part of a Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission, which deals with agricultural problems affecting the two governments.

In its recommendations, which the latter body has approved, the Subcommission declares that "the disease has already become so widespread as to constitute a grave danger to the livestock industries of Mexico, the United States, and other countries." It adds that the facilities of Mexico alone are "insufficient to cope successfully with this disease which constitutes an international problem."

The recommendations, constituting a formal resolution addressed to the Secretary of State, are based largely on a report by a joint Mexican-United States veterinary investigating committee which has made a survey of the situation. Copies of the resolution have been transmitted to officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is represented on the Subcommission by two members.

In response to many requests it has received for information on the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, the Department has just issued a report on developments up to January 29. Department officials have already taken measures to render all possible aid to Mexico within the limits of their authority. They have also organized their man-power and equipment in readiness to eradicate promptly, any cases of foot-and-mouth disease should the infection gain entrance to the United States.

Blackleg

This disease is like anthrax in that it is due to a spore organism, is sudden in its appearance, and often produces death in a number of animals that have not shown prior sickness. This organism also forms spores which are difficult to destroy, and they may live on premises under favorable conditions for a very long time. One of the characteristic symptoms of blackleg is the formation of gas in the muscle tissues. Satisfactory immunization agents have been perfected for this disease, and if the disease occurs on a farm, it is advisable to immunize all animals, especially the younger animals, for a period of several years.

Anaplasmosis

This is a disease of cattle that has only been seen in this state during recent years. It was evidently introduced by the importation of cattle from outside the state. It usually attacks mature cattle, produces a high temperature, loss of appetite, great debility, the animal appearing generally sick. The skin, udder, mouth, and all visible membranes become yellow and anemic with marked pallor. The animals often lie down frequently and often walk with a stiff and unsteady gait. From 30% to 50% of the animals affected die. The animals which recover, in many instances, become permanent carriers of the disease. It is believed that this disease is transmitted from animal to animal by biting insects and may be transmitted by surgical instruments, such as dehorners. This is a very serious disease for the reason that animals recovering from the disease may continue to spread same. There is no satisfactory test to diagnose the disease, and there is no efficient preventive inoculation. In order to avoid this disease, it is highly important not to introduce cattle into a herd unless the source of such cattle is definitely known.

Diarrhea or Scours

This is a condition that is frequently seen and is caused by a digestive disturbance or may be the symptom of any of several diseases. The feeding of moldy or decomposed feed, overfeeding, sudden changes in the feeding program, or any faulty diet may produce this condition. It is, of course, necessary to remove the cause and make a complete change in the feed.

Mineral Deficiency Diseases

The grass and other forage consumed by cattle in areas where there is a deficiency of minerals which are required by the animals often result in what is spoken of as mineral deficiency diseases. It is advisable to have the animal secure these minerals through the feed by applying them to the land where the crop is grown, but where this is not possible, it will be necessary to add minerals to the feeding ration. The Animal Husbandry Department at State College recommends the following mineral mixture which they have been using in beef herds in Raleigh and in the eastern section of the state:

Finely ground limestone	200.00
Fused rock phosphate (T.V.A.)	200.00
Salt	96.25
Copperas	3.00
Bluestone	.50
Cobalt chloride 1	.25
Total	500.00

This should be kept before the cattle at all times in a place protected from the weather. For *dairy* cattle, the Dairy Department at State College recommends the following mixture to be used at the rate of 2% to 3% in the grain mixture:

Oyster shell flour or ground limestone	40.	pounds
Steam bone meal	40.	pounds
Salt	19.45	pounds
Iron sulfate (copperas)	0.4	pounds
Copper sulfate (bluestone)	0.1	pounds
Cobalt carbonate	0.05	pounds
	100.00	pounds

External Parasites

Both lice and ticks are rather common on cattle in North Carolina, especially during the winter, unless measures are taken to control these pests. Both lice and ticks consume a considerable amount of blood from the animals, aside from being a great annoyance. The most satisfactory method of eradicating these pests is by dipping the animals or spraying them with a solution that will destroy them. It should be purchased from a reliable concern and used strictly in accordance with the directions on the container, as this product is highly poisonous and may cause damage if improperly used.

Internal Parasites

Internal parasites, especially stomach worms, are somewhat common, particularly in young animals. These worms produce unthriftiness, loss of flesh, roughened coats, paleness of the mucous membranes of the eyes and mouth, and often diarrhea. In severe cases they often produce a swelling beneath the lower jaw. The most satisfactory method of diagnosing this condition is the microscopic examination by a veterinarian of the fecal samples from the animal. There are satisfactory treatments for these parasites but much can be done to prevent them by proper rotation of pastures, together with good sanitation around the barn.

North Carolina Jersey Sets All-Time Milk Record

By HORACE CARTER
Editor, Tabor City Tribune

A Jersey cow on Long Creek Jersey Farm, owned by P. E. Miller of Richfield, N. C., has probably done more toward bringing livestock recognition to the state of North Carolina than any other animal in history.

Mr. Miller has several cows with noteworthy records, but one in particular, Dream Noble Blanche Ixia, set an all-time national milk and butterfat record for Jersey cows in the three-year-old class in 1945 when she was officially credited with producing 19,129 pounds of milk in 365 days and 1059 pounds of butterfat.

Since that time, her butterfat record in particular has been given widespread publicity and a recent American Jersey Cattle Club Bulletin published figures showing that she is the only Jersey cow in the world that has ever produced 1059 pounds of butterfat at the age of three years and eight months.

Mr. Miller has been offered huge sums for the cow but continues to persist that "if she is worth that much to anybody else she is worth that much to me."

With less than 200 acres of land and only about 25 Jerseys, all pure bred, Mr. Miller is a small farmer in comparison to some of the State's leaders like Biltmore Farms, of Asheville, and Morrocraft, of Charlotte, yet he has accomplished something which is unchallenged.

The big breeders still cooperate fully with Mr. Miller and they swap advise and criticism. They continually encourage him on to further achievements and those who know the Miller family, believe that it will not be many seasons before more and bigger records will be set.

Mr. Miller says his success boils down to one thing. His life long ambition has been to develop a herd of cattle that would produce more milk than anybody elses. He set that as a goal more than 25 years ago and has worked long and hard since that time to see his efforts pay off.

Still, he continues to look forward and is currently testing an off spring of the championship cow. Those who know him, know that further records are in the making and that much will be heard of the Jersey breed in North Carolina.

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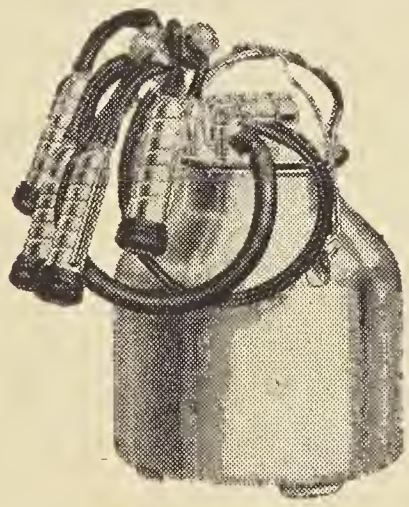

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JEEP

The Complete Farm Tool

'Jeep'...War Hero Takes On Civilian Tasks

By TUBY TODD

YOU'VE heard and read about the Jeep when it went to war. Well, I happen to know something about that myself, because I was in the middle of this last war, and everybody—here and abroad—came to know the little Jeep as a vehicle that was used for every conceivable purpose. It was somewhat taken for

POST HOLE DIGGER

Bit cuts 9" or 13" hole, 52 inches deep. Digger, in normal soil, will dig two to three holes per minute.

granted, because it obeyed every command. If it were a human being, long ago the Jeep would have been called to Washington to receive from the President of the United States the coveted Congressional Medal of Honor. It would already have received all the other medals for bravery in line of duty.

Now, that peace is here, and we've turned our thoughts to post-war activities of one sort or another, the little Jeep, with its inimitable capacity of versatility, has, among other things, been called to the farm. It has donned about every possible contraption contrived by agricultural implement manufacturers and obeys the every command of Mr. Farmer in like manner of efficiency that it did under "shot and shell."

I watched the operations of the Jeep during a recent demonstration, conducted by Mr. Judson B. Smith, manager of the Carolina Willys Co., Inc., of Greensboro, state distributors of the Jeep, with about ten employees of the firm. That demonstration was held in an open field near Guilford County Home, Greensboro, N. C., on the afternoon of April 9.

Six Jeep demonstrators were used, all with hydraulic lifts, as all the farm tools used work on these lifts.

Most interesting to me were the expressions on the faces of most of the 300 farmers and others present at this demonstration. They were there from a radius, I guess, of about 30 miles of Greensboro, and I could notice the expressions of amazement flood their faces when they would observe the Jeep perform in so many ways what seemed impossible for such a tiny "instrument." In one particular case, I recall, one rather elderly farmer, in seeing the Jeep plow through with such ease, said, "Well, I wouldn't 'a' thought it if I hadn't 'a' seen it with my own eyes!"

I missed taking pictures of several demonstrations, but I have given you fairly good shots of six views that developed all right. The ones I missed were: Spring tooth field cultivator in operation; a disc plow with two 26 discs; also a centrifugal pump with 125 gallons per minute capacity, demonstrated in a nearby creek.

In a conversation with Mr. Smith, he said that five Jeep sales were made on the field. He stated that dealers

(1) Tandem disc harrow—20 discs.

(2) Bog harrow, discing plowed land.

(3) 16" Bottom Plow. This was put into the ground as much as 14 inches in wet clay to test the JEEP'S pulling capacity. Double bottom 12" plows were also pulled and handled with great ease.

(4) JEEP pulling bog harrow in unplowed ground with additional load of 500 pounds of man, added to show pulling strength of JEEP.

On the field was a used JEEP, owned by Mr. Young. He is shown beside the JEEP, and he stated that he had operated his sawmill for 12 months with this JEEP. Cost of operation phenomenally low. Mr. Young stated, as his total outlay for 12 months had been only $8.10 for repairs to the JEEP. (See blackboard with analysis of costs.) Mr. Young said that if anyone was in doubt, to come to his mill, near Greensboro, where he operated daily, and he would be glad to go into details.

can be found in most towns of the state, who would be glad to put on demonstrations when requested.

The demonstration made me want to be a farmer, but when I went by the sales and display offices in Greensboro and saw a red fire truck, with every possible fire-fighting apparatus attached—and then noticed that it was a Jeep in a fire-fighter's clothing—I began to feel that I'd like to be a fireman! If I were called on to sum up the impression I got from the Jeep demonstration, I believe I would say, "P. P. P. and P."—meaning "Push, Pull, Power and Pep."

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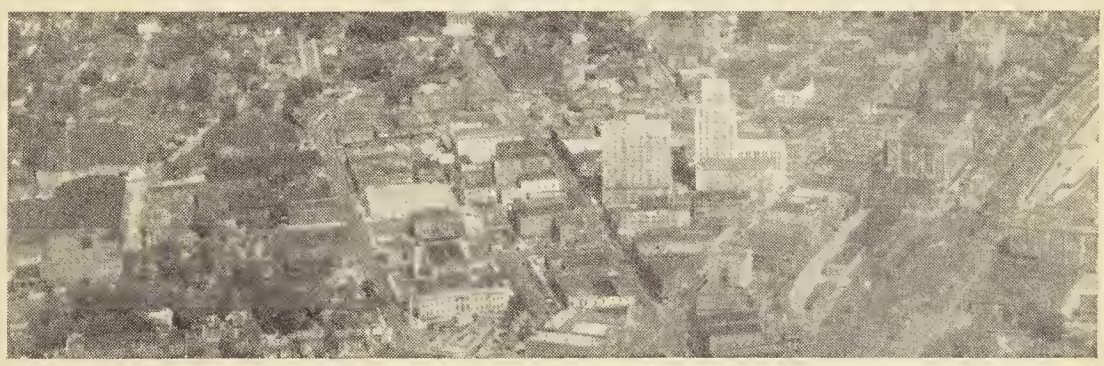

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Farm Bureau . . .

100,000 State Membership Quota Announced

By A. C. EDWARDS

State Chairman, Farm Bureau Membership Committee

The Officers, Board of Directors, State Advisory Committee, County Farm Bureau Presidents and Secretaries, meeting in Raleigh on April 25th, 1947, approved a state membership quota for 1947 of 100,000 members.

County quotas based upon the past membership, number of farms, number of farmers, including sharecroppers and tenants, were established with a view of reaching 100,000 members at the close of the membership drive on November 15th.

In stressing the need for 100,000 Farm Bureau Members in North Carolina, I would like to present the following facts:

1. Immediately ahead of us lies the most uncertain period of adjustment that the World perhaps has ever known. Unless we farmers are able to make this adjustment in such a manner that we will be able to receive our fair share of the National Income, Agriculture will not make the progress that it should in keeping with other endeavors.

2. In 1948, all price supports provided for in the Steagall Amendment will end. This means that a program must be written to meet post-war conditions. There are a number of people in the country today who feel that the present 90% of parity price support is too high and that the support should be reduced to a level of about 70% of parity, or eliminated entirely. Unless we farmers in the South are able to maintain the 90% parity support program, we will lose millions of dollars.

3. The growth of the North Carolina Farm Bureau membership during the past six years has been made possible by the loyal cooperation of farm leaders throughout the State. We are all proud of the accomplishments to date, and we farmers are now receiving many benefits that we would not be receiving had it not been for the active support of the entire Farm Bureau membership in this State and Nation, in the past.

4. I would like to present the following information relative to state agricultural appropriations made by the 1947 General Assembly as compared with agricultural appropriations in 1941-42, 1942-43:

	1941-42	1942-43	1947-48	1948-49
Experiment Station, State College	$ 409,059	$ 419,416	$ 919,729	$ 919,729
Cooperative Agricultural Extension	993,867	1,054,124	2,304,847	2,299,847
Dept. of Agriculture, General Fund	53,068	44,010	149,672	150,072
Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Fund	615,150	658,928	1,093,539	1,044,784
Total	$2,071,144	$2,176,478	$4,467,787	$4,414,432

5. Without group action on the part of farm people throughout North Carolina, Agriculture would not be receiving the appropriations at the present time which are being granted on the State level. In the 1947 General Assembly, there were 100 Farm Bureau Members in the Senate and

(Continued on Page 19)

Seated left to right are L. C. Norton, director, Dunbar, S. C.; E. Y. Floyd, secretary, Raleigh, N. C.; J. Melville Broughton, counsel, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Irby Walker, treasurer, Greensboro, N. C.; J. H. Vaughan, chairman of the board, Elm City, N. C.; J. B. Hutson, president, New York City; J. S. Ficklin, director Greenville, N. C.; Fred S. Royster, president Bright Leaf Warehouse Association, Henderson, N. C.; T. W. Allen, director, Creedmoor, N. C.; standing, H. W. Jackson, Jr., director, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Blount, director, Greenville, N. C.; H. P. Foxhall, director, Tarboro, N. C.; J. E. Winslow, director, Greenville, N. C., Wesley Singletary, director, Lake City, S. C.; P. N. Taylor, director, White Plains, N. C.; and Claude Hall, director, Roxboro, N. C. The idea of the Tobacco Associates, Inc., developed during the State Farm Bureau Convention held in Asheville last February.

Grange Gleanings . . .

FARM AND HOME WEEK

The North Carolina State Grange is cooperating in the program planning of the annual Farm and Home Week to be held at State College August 25-29th.

General Dwight Eisenhower has accepted the invitation to attend the meeting and participate on the program.

The State Grange will be host at a Reception during the Convention, at which time all farm delegates are invited to attend.

* * *

TOBACCO PROGRAM

Harry B. Caldwell represented the House Appropriations Committee at Washington. Mr. Caldwell, speaking in the interest of the tobacco program, said.

"We appreciate this opportunity to appear before this committee in the interest of our tobacco program. Tobacco is the principal crop in North Carolina. It supplies about fifty per cent of our total cash farm income. It is also an important crop in the nation because of its contribution to the economy of the areas in which it is produced and because of the tremendous federal revenue derived from taxes imposed on tobacco products.

"Tobacco growers were bankrupt a few years ago. Congress enacted laws which made it possible for growers to keep production in line with consumption and to market the crop in a more orderly manner. This program has been approved by growers in referendums again and again. We know that chaotic conditions would return without the benefits of this program.

"We need some additional funds for the administration of the program and for the expansion of the federal grading service. Failure to provide sufficient money to carry out the program will gradually destroy its effectiveness. It will undoubtedly stimulate overproduction and create a support price problem for the Federal Government, which will cost considerably more than the amounts needed for administrative purposes and the expansion of the grading service.

"The tobacco program has been self-supporting. Penalties collected usually exceed the appropriations made for administrative purposes. We should also remember that federal revenue from tobacco taxes exceeds one billion dollars annually. The Federal Government can afford to provide the reasonable amounts needed for the proper administration of this program.

"The federal grading service helps growers market their crop in a more intelligent manner. It is an essential part of the loan program as carried out by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"The Tobacco program has brought economic security to producers, stabilized business conditions in the tobacco producing areas, and is practically self-supporting. It has the endorsement of growers. The Grange hopes that this congress will provide the small additional funds requested."

* * *

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE GRANGE TOBACCO COMMITTEE

The Tobacco Committee of the North Carolina State Grange, meeting in Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1947, issued the following statement of policy:

"The future welfare and security of our nation and the peace of the world will depend, to a large extent, upon friendly commercial relationships and trade between nations. If benefits are to be derived from foreign trade we should take from other nations the things we need in exchange for tthe things they need. We must remember that whenever we export a commodity we must sooner or later import a commodity of like value or our exports will become gifts. The demand for tobacco has continued to expand and there is every reason to believe that foreign consumption of American grown leaf can be further increased by the adoption of sound, long range trade and price programs. The recent action by the British government to conserve dollar exchange by increasing the tax on tobacco presents a problem which demands immediate consideration. The future welfare of tobacco growers will depend upon good markets and fair prices. We, therefore, recommend:

"1. That our government take steps to establish a sound, foreign trade policy which would permit an exchange of goods and services between nations, so that more stabilized conditions may be established throughout the world, and the cause of world peace encouraged. Action of this kind will make it possible for the people of the world to gradually improve their level of living and will assure an expanding market for the goods and services available for distribution.

"2. That our growers support the program of Tobacco Associates, Inc. to establish and maintain the largest possible market for our products.

"3. That steps be taken to strengthen the tobacco program by providing for its

(Continued on Page 18)

Grange Deputies and leaders shown attending the recent Conference are as follows: (first row), C. A. Houck, E. B. Crawford, Officials of Hospital Savings Association, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell, State Grange Master; John Walter Farlow, Jr., President State Grange Youth; Lee Meredith, Member Executive Committee; H. D. Robertson, State Grange Overseer; Miss Pearl Thompson, State Secretary; T. W. Ferguson, Member Executive Committee; Mark Smith, Deputy; Harry B. Caldwell, Member Executive Committee. (Second row, left to right), Mrs. Frank Andrews, W. L. Collett, G. T. Tyson, James Hunt, Mrs. E. B. Meadows, Mrs. Foy Goodin, Mrs. Lee Mereith, Mrs. H. D. Robertson, Mrs. Charles Knight, W. K. Bethune. (Third row, left to right), Frank Andrews, C. O. Pickle, Brent Meadows, Foy Goodin, G. O. Reitzel, Harvey Gentry, Charles Knight, A. F. Waller, Ralph Kelly.

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

Hints to Homemakers

By Verna Stanton

Planning variety as well as nutrition day after day for the school lunchbox really tests the imagination. One is apt to fall into a routine of packing practically the same kinds of sandwiches day after day.

Doing a good job at lunchbox packing is just as easy as doing a poor job. First, take an interest in changing the menu from day to day. Make it a point to add a surprise each time in the form of fruit, candy, or some tid-bit.

Organize your work for speed and efficiency. Set aside one shelf to hold all the needed implements. You will want to keep napkins, waxed paper, paper cups, paper containers with lids, clean jars and a few necessary utensils on this shelf. Also keep crackers, cookies, peanut butter, mayonnaise, and other often needed supplies where they will be easily reached.

Give as much thought to your lunchbox menu as you do to the regular meals. Lunch is an important meal to growing youngsters, and they need lots of the right foods to keep up their endurance and resistance to disease. Every lunchbox should contain the following ingredients: either meat, poultry, fish, eggs or cheese in a sandwich, salad, or small casserole; at least one veetable in a sandwich or salad; some kind of fruit, fresh or canned; bread, rolls, biscuits, or muffins; and milk, in a bottle or contained in soup, a main dish, or dessert.

Form the habit of preparing the food in a variety of ways. Include a small jar of tomato juice, pack a jar of soup, cook custards or meats in individual casserole dishes, or use your own ideas at putting new foods into the lunchbox.

If you find mealy bugs, red spiders or aphids on any of your house plants, try spraying them with a solution made of 1 teaspoonful of nicotine sulphate in a gallon of water in which a 1-inch cube of laundry soap is dissolved. Some of the mealy bugs will have to be picked off the plants by hand, with a splint or toothpick.

Eaten as-is for a dessert or snack, apples spare the cook and the sugar bowl. Apples are a versatile fruit, being good cooked with meat or vegetables, or mixed in salad, used in pastry, quick breads, and cakes for dessert.

The built-in sweetness of fall pears and apples can be an aid to homemakers in stretching the sugar budget as they are about 10 percent sugar. The simplest way to make the most of natural pear and apple sweetness is to eat them out of hand. But for variety, home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggest that we try them in salads dressed with cheese. Split a pear and fill the center with Roquefort cheese thinned with a little cream. Dress up apples with cottage or cream cheese mixed with chopped chives. For a note of color, add nuts, carrot strips, or green peppers to the salad, or use grapes or raisins to lend it even greater sweetness.

Sour cream dressing makes another tasty companion for pears and apples. Plain cooked dressing is also good with fruit salad.

For cooked dishes, apples and pears need a little extra sweetening. When available, corn sirup, honey or molasses may be substituted for sugar, measure for measure. Or try one of these sugar-saving tricks: When baking pears or apples, stuff the centers with dates or raisins. This adds sweetness, and only about 1 teaspoon sugar will be needed for each piece of fruit.

For a side dish that satisfies the sweet tooth at small cost in sugar, scallop apples or pears with sweet potatoes. Dot each layer with fat, and sprinkle with just a little sugar or brush with honey.

For glazed pears or apples, quarter the fruit and bake with a little water until partially cooked. Then spread with bright-colored jelly, and continue baking until fruit is tender with a shiny surface.

The family should make a Food Plan which can be followed throughout 1947. Mothers of young children sometimes feel they must plan two sets of menus—one for the youngsters and one for older members of the family. But actually, small children need the same basic foods as their parents, say nutritionists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The simple preparation suitable for children's food also bring out natural flavors for grown-ups to enjoy.

For youngsters and adults alike, plan menus to include these basic food groups: Leafy, green and yellow vegetables—at least once a day; citrus fruit, tomatoes—once daily, if possible; potatoes—one or more servings daily; other fruits and vegetables—one or two servings daily; milk, cheese, ice cream—two or three times daily and in cooking; meat, poultry, fish—once daily if possible; eggs—4 or more per week per person; dry beans and peas, nuts—one or more times a week; flour, cereals, meal (whole-grain or enriched)—at every meal; fats, oils—some daily and sugar, sirup, preserves—some daily.

By choosing the more plentiful foods from each group, the family usually can adjust to changing food supplies, and be sure of a well-balanced diet. Also, foods that are more plentiful are likely to be less expensive.

If there are small children in the family, avoid very salty or highly seasoned dishes, rich or greasy foods. Ice cream custard, fruits and junket make good desserts for all. When pie is baked for the grown-ups, the children can have the filling, baked in custards cups.

Chocolate and cocoa stains should be removed as soon as possible, and always before laundering. For white cottons and linens, dip the fabric up and down in hot water, wash in hot suds, bleach any remaining stain with hydrogen peroxide, and rinse well. For any washable colored fabric, wash in lukewarm suds, and use carbon tetrachloride to remove any grease spots caused by cream.

To make an orange easier for lunch-box-toting youngsters to eat, this is what Westinghouse home economists suggest: Score from stem end to blossom end in about eight sections, cutting through skin only. Pull back rind about half an inch, then wrap the whole orange in waxed paper.

To speed up the defrosting of your refrigerator, empty the ice trays and fill with hot water. Put the trays back in the evaporator, turn the control knob to "off" and close the refrigerator door. In about 15 minutes the ice will scale off and the unit is ready to be reset for freezing.

A new broom sweeps clean, and so does a clean broom. To keep a broom clean and in top condition, douse it in medium warm suds, rinse well, and hang it up by the handle to dry throughly. Add a few drops of ammonia to the suds when washing a very dirty broom. When not in use, hang the broom so that the straw does not rest directly on the floor.

To preserve the garbage pail, treat it to a thorough washing with soapsuds once a week followed by a hot water rinse and thorough sunning.

Tiptoe Hosiery

At last! Here is an All-Purpose Sock — made of Cotton and Lanese, with Ribbed-Rubber-Elastic Cuff. Unusual strength throughout. The top hugs the ankle without binding the leg. The life of the rubber-elastic is the life of the sock. Holds its shape regardless of tension. Worn turned up or turned down.

Customer can choose any of the following colors: WHITE * BLUETTE * PINK * MAIZE. Sizes: 7½ to 11½. For Men, Boys, Women, and Children. (Style 500) Three Pairs for $1.50. Sent by Prepaid or C.O.D. Parcel Post. *(Add 10c for C.O.D. Charges.)*

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EAST DURHAM, N. C.

. . Grange Gleanings . .

(Continued from Page 15)

effective administration and the expansion of the federal grading service so that supply and demand may be kept in relative balance and adequate marketing facilities maintained. Growers will produce all of the tobacco that will be consumed at reasonable prices.

"4. That growers support research designed to reduce the cost of production and improved quality."

GLEANINGS

East Carolina Degree Day was very outstanding. Around 40 members from 11 counties were present . . . Rowan County Grange Rally attracted farm people from all over the county. Representatives of business, county government and State Grange officials were special guests . . . Annual Forsyth County banquet had Harvey Dinkens, farm reporter, as toastmaster. Outstanding representatives of the Grange and local civic groups were present. Senator Gordon Gray, who is President of Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce, praised the work of the Grange and became a member of the organization . . . St. Mary's Grange in Orange county had a splendid barbecue and Brunswick stew recently for Grange members and their families. Dr. Harold Shepherd, Dean of Duke Law School, and his wife became members of St. Mary's Grange at that meeting . . . New Granges are now being organized in Guilford, Durham, Randolph, Wilson and Union Counties. Farm leaders in other counties have expressed an interest in the Grange program. The organization work will be started in those counties at an early date . . . M. G. Mann, addressed Sampson county Grangers at their recent meeting at Westbrook school . . . James C. Farmer, Lecturer of the National Grange, spent several days in the state recently . . . L. L. Ray, State Grange Lecturer, is recovering from a recent operation.

Smithfield Fat Stock Show

The signs at present point to the growing of more beef cattle. We need many small herds, since North Carolina grows only about one-half the beef we consume.

The 4-H "Clubbers" at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show held on April 24 and 25 got a big kick out of selling their 50-odd beef calves. The Grand Champion steer brought $1.20 per pound, the Reserve Champion 50 cents per pound, both going to the Carolina Packers at Smithfield. Not a single steer sold under 27 cents per pound.

These club boys and girls are setting the pace. Let's give them support and push the good work along. Much of the credit for the show and sale goes to County Agent M. A. Morgan and the Smithfield Chamber of Commerce. At a banquet held in the evening of the first day, Tom Pearsall, of Rocky Mount, made a most interesting and instructive address.

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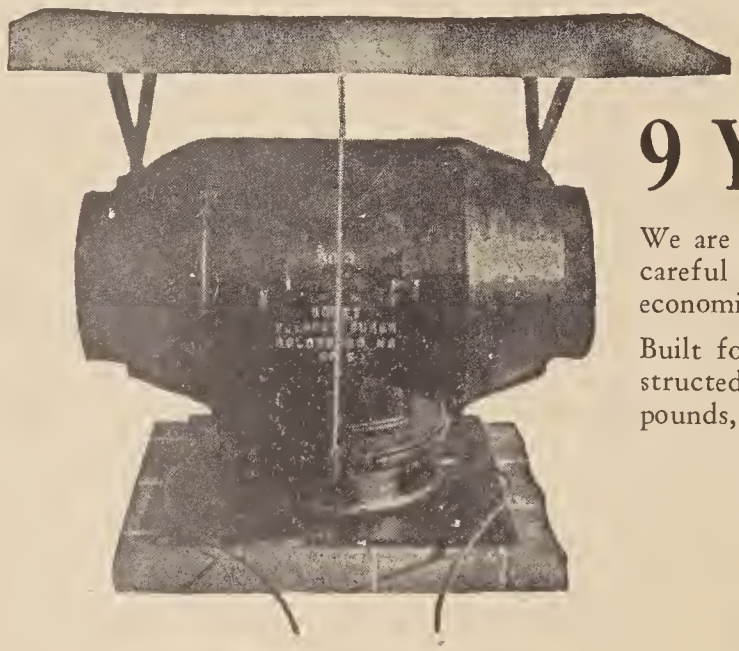

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GOLDSBORO, N. C.

. . Farm Bureau . .

(Continued from Page 14)

House of Representatives. All of us farmers are indebted to the General Assembly for the excellent manner in which they have rallied to Agriculture.

6. Action of other groups, even in our midst, compels us to work even harder for our own security than ever before.

7. We farmers want to have a part in determining the policies in the largest Farm Organization in the Country. We should become a member of the Farm Bureau and lend our support in building a membership this year that can represent Agriculture in every county in North Carolina.

8. Reports received from other states show that the membership in the Farm Bureau at this time is 100,000 members ahead of last year at this time. If we are to keep the pace that is being set by other states, nothing less than 100,000 farm families in Farm Bureau can take care of our needs in North Carolina.

RESOLUTIONS

Approved by N. C. Farm Bureau Leaders on Crop Insurance Program

In a meeting of members of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the North Carolina Farm Bureau, held in Raleigh, North Carolina, on April 30, 1947, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"BE IT RESOLVED by the group here assembled, called by R. Flake Shaw, Executive Vice-President of the North Carolina Farm Bureau, including certain members of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the North Carolina Farm Bureau, acting upon resolutions approved during last State Convention endorsing crop insurance on a sound basis, and facts presented by Chairmen of County PMA Committees in Surry, Vance, and Wilson Counties and representatives of the State PMA Committee, that the Congress of the United States permit the trial tobacco insurance program to continue in the three counties of Vance, Surry and Wilson in North Carolina, and

"FURTHER, this group hereby petitions Congress to enact legislation that will permit at least seven additional tobacco counties in North Carolina to benefit from tobacco insurance in 1948, and still others to participate in 1949 and following years until all are given an opportunity to insure.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that tobacco insurance be offered at a fixed dollar cost and a fixed dollar coverage determined before contracts are offered, and to cover substantially the estimated investment in the crop by the individual grower against essentially all unavoidable damages **including fire, wind, lightening and hurricane after harvest.** (Such protection after harvest is not competitive with commercial insurance since the grower must receive less for his tobacco than the dollar coverage guaranteed in order to collect while on a strictly fire policy any destruction is subject to indemnity.)

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the group here assembled recommend that wheat and cotton insurance in future years be limited to counties and areas where each crop contributes directly in the case of cotton, or directly or indirectly as a feed crop for livstock in the case of wheat, to the major source of cash income of the farm. This recommendation is made although premiums earned on wheat and cotton in North Carolina have exceeded losses paid during the years since 1945 (under the Amended Federal Crop Insurance Act) that these two crops have been insured in North Carolina.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that where county administrative units (County PMA Committees) under the direction of the State PMA Committees have in the past entered into contractual agreements with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation through the Field Service Branch of PMA on the national level to offer insurance to growers and otherwise service the Federal Crop Insurance program on county levels with exception of loss adjustments, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation may assume charge in those counties where insurance is to be offered in case the County PMA Committees are unwilling or have so many other duties that they are unable to give the time necessary to give farmers an opportunity to apply for Federal Crop Insurance."

Washington Farm Reporter

(Continued from Page 7)

For the first time in more than 15 years organized labor is on the defensive—telling Congress what it does not want rather than what it does.

Farm Wages Up

As a part of the highest farm production costs, farm wage rates set an all-time high record for April 1 and for the country as a whole averaged 10 per cent above a year earlier.

The Agricultural Department reported increases over a year earlier ranging from 5 per cent in the Pacific Coast States to 11 per cent in the East North Central States. The national average was 389 per cent of the 1910-1914 average.

Farm employment of 7,571,000 family workers and 1,671,000 hired workers was slightly higher than a year ago.

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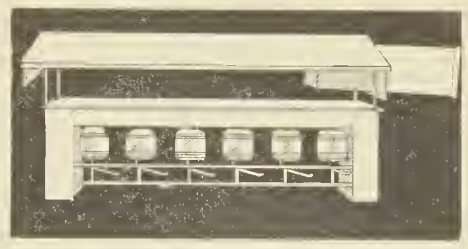

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Order from your nearest dealer or write direct. (Note: While several thousand of these fine curers will be produced before July 1st, great demand may still exceed production. However, it will PAY BIG DIVIDENDS to wait just a little longer . . . for FLORENCE-MAYO Curers!)

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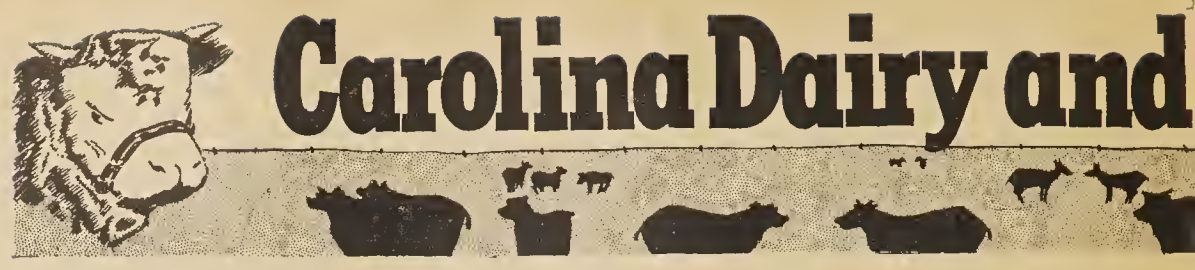

SELECTING THE HERD BOAR

It has been said and rightfully so that the boar is half the herd. Well, if this is the case it is certainly important that careful thought and unstinted effort be taken in his selection. Since many of you will soon be weaning your spring pigs the breeding season for next fall's pigs is not far off. Therefore, let us get off to a good start by providing a good boar to sire these pigs.

Importance

There is no economy more false than the purchasing of an inferior boar merely because you can get him for a few dollars less than a good one. Figure it out for yourself, the difference in returns from only one litter of pigs, even when sold for pork, can easily make the difference between the cost of a poor or mediocre boar and a good one.

Before deciding on a boar careful study should be made of the sows in the herd in order that faults in conformation may be noted. Then select a boar with the idea of correcting these faults in the pigs to as great an extent as possible. Therefore, the type of boar to select will vary some with the kind of sows you plan to use him on. For example, a larger type boar would be needed for smaller, refined sows than sows of the approved type.

Kind To Select

First of all the herd boar in most cases should be purebred. This is true regardless of whether he is to be used on purebred sows of the same breed, grade sows, or for crossing on another breed. The purebred sire will transmit more of his qualities to his offspring than grade, cross bred or scrub sires. Due to this we say he is more prepotent than sires that are not purebred.

The boar should be of the approved market type, well grown for his age and a good representative of the breed. The most desired sire of market hogs is usually of the intermediate type. That is, in between the large, rangy coarse-boned long-legged late maturing hog of one extreme and the small, short legged, small-boned, excessively fat hog of the other extreme. The intermediate type will usually transmit rapid gaining and prolific qualities and yet sire pigs that will be fat enough for market when they weigh from 200 to 225 pounds.

Regardless of type the boar should be well grown for his age, thrifty, have a strong constitution (indicated by a deep full chest) medium arched back, and strong but not coarse bone. Furthermore, he should be exceptionally well developed in the regions of the higher-priced cuts, which are the hams, loin and sides. The hams should be long, deep, wide, thick and plump and should extend well down toward the back. The loin should be wide, thick and heavily muscled, and the sides long, deep and even (not cut up in the rear or fore flank.) Wrinkles or creases in the sides or shoulders are very objectionable. His feet and legs should by all means be strong with particular attention given to the pasterns to see that he stands well up on them.

The boar must show masculinity, which is characterized by a strong, wide head, a short thick full-crested neck, well-developed shoulders, a strong, evenly-arched back, well-sprung ribs and a good covering of natural flesh. His reproduction organs must be well-developed and clearly visible.

Age To Select

Defer the selection of the boar until he is at least six months old so that he is sufficiently developed that if he has any serious faults they may be seen. The outcome of a suckling or weanling pig can not be determined with any degree of certainity. Before purchasing a boar it is always advisable to see his sire and dam and other closely related animals in the herd. It is usually better to purchase a tried boar if one of the right type and conformation can be obtained at a reasonable price. If this is the case by all means observe carefully his pigs, taking into consideration their dams. Remember it is of utmost importance to select from prolific, fast growing, efficient lines of breeding.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the fourth of a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

SELECTING THE HERD BULL

The sire is very important in all classes of animals and certainly no less so in beef cattle. Is he not the sire of all the calves and does he not transmit half the characters to all the calves? Therefore, we can not afford to be careless in the selection of our herd bulls. The breeding season will soon be starting and if a new bull is to be purchased, he should be moved to the farm as soon as possible so that he will have ample time to become adjusted before the breeding season starts.

The right kind of a bull will improve the herd through his offspring, while an inferior one will cause it to degenerate. Regardless of whether pure bred or commercial beef cattle are being kept, the herd sire should be a pure bred. He is more apt to transmit his good qualities to his calves than a poor grade bull, and it is false economy to use a cheap sire.

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Livestock Section...

Type To Select

The type, quality, and conformation of the herd bull is of utmost importance, and he should be typical of the breed and a good individual. The ideal beef bull, regardless of breed, should be very thick, deep and compactly built. He should be straight in his top and underlines, have straight short legs, and be of even thickness from end to end. A short, wide head is desirable, which should also show character as indicated by a bold, strong, masculine appearance. His eyes should be large and bright, and the muzzle large. The neck should be short and thick, with a well developed crest. The shoulders should be reasonably prominent, without being rough, and the chest should be wide.

It is important that the bull have a wide, full, deep heart girth, indicating a good constitution. The back should be straight from the shoulders to the tailhead, the ribs well sprung, the loin wide and thick, and the hips smoothly laid in. A sloping rump or one high at the tailhead is undesirable. It should carry out straight and be wide and thick.

Remember, beef is what you are after in your market cattle, so thickness and depth throughout are important. Therefore, the thighs should be full and deep, with plenty of depth in the twist and rear flanks. A good bull should have an abundance of natural fleshing, with reasonably heavy bone and short, straight legs set at the four corners of the body. Good quality should not be overlooked, and is indicated in a beef bull by smoothness, clean cut bone, a pliable hide, and a soft mossy, coat of hair.

In addition to good individuality, as described above, there are other important items to be considered in the wise selection of the proper beef herd bull. If the animal being considered is old enough to have sired calves, then by all means inspect these calves. This is called breeding record and is probably the most important single factor to be considered. For, is not the past performance of an animal the best proof of its future usefulness? Or, we might say, the "proof of the pudding." In inspecting the offspring of a bull, don't forget to take into consideratoin the kind of cows they are out of.

The pedigree is also important, especially so if he is to be used on pure bred cows. Certain lines of breeding have produced the best offspring.

The cost delivered is too often the item given the most consideration. In reality it is hard to pay too much for a good bull, while a poor one is expensive at any cost.

The number of cows that the bull is to be used on should be considered in determining the age of bull to purchase. A bull should not be used for service until he is at least one year old, and then on not over 10 to 12 cows with one service each. Too heavy service for a young bull may impair his usefulness. He should not be allowed to run with the herd during the breeding season before he is 30 or 36 months old. At that age he can take care of 25 to 35 cows. Freedom from disease and the guarantee of the owner as to the health and breeding ability of the bull should not be overlooked.

The best bull for any particular herd will be determined to a large extent by the type of cows in that herd. It should be the aim to overcome in the calves the chief faults of the cows by using a bull that is exceptionally strong in the points where the cows are weak.

Don't forget if you are to *market* good calves at weaning, fall after next, or good yearlings the year following, you must use the right kind of bull on your cows this coming breeding season.

WEANING THE SPRING PIGS

With the present emphasis on the need for more food, it is timely that we turn our thoughts to weaning the spring pigs. All the efforts and precautions taken to produce a good crop of pigs can be easily and quickly wasted by neglect or carelessness at weaning time. This is one of the most critical periods in the pig's life, as pointed out in one of our former articles, for he is then thrown entirely on his own for the first time.

Feeding

The pigs should be weaned when about eight weeks old, and by this time they should be getting most of their feed independently of the sow. This additional feed can be taken care of by providing it in a pig-creep for a few weeks before weaning. A good mixture for pigs in a creep is corn 50 pounds, shorts 35 pounds, tankage or fish meal 10 pounds, and soybean oil meal 5 pounds. If clean, sweet, skim milk is available, it is excellent and can be fed with corn, barley, oats, or wheat. The trough in which the milk is fed must be kept clean or scours may result.

Care of the Sow

Four or five days before the pigs are to be weaned, the sow's ration should be reduced and in most cases she will dry up soon. It is a good practice to keep her off pasture a short time immediately after weaning to assist in checking her milk flow. Caked udders seldom occur at weaning time when the sow is handled in this way. If the udder should become too full, the sow may be returned to the pigs to nurse, but she should be removed

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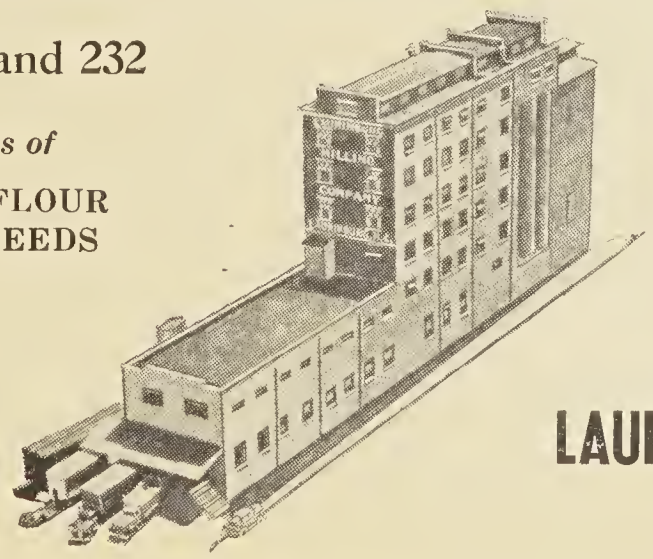

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as soon as the pigs have finished. It is seldom necessary to return the sow to the pigs more than once.

When the sow is begining to "dry up" she should be put on good pasture and fed so as to gain weight gradually. The breeding season for the fall pig crop will be close at hand and she should be gaining so as to breed properly. Permanent pasture will be quite satisfactory for the dry sows at this time, as they are not seriously affected by the common internal parasites like pigs are.

Care of the Pigs

After the pigs are weaned, they should be kept on good clean temporary pasture. They must be kept growing fast in order to reach market weight at the proper time next fall, and if they are not given ample protection from parasites this is impossible. If the precautions given in a former article for fall pigs were followed, very little difficulty should occur from internal parasites. If these precautions were not followed and your pigs are wormy, they should be treated soon after weaning. For the method recommended for treating pigs for round worms you are referred to the directions given in a former article, "Weaning the Fall Pig Crop." Let us repeat, though, that no treatment is as good as prevention.

It should not be as difficult to provide good temporary pasture for your spring pigs as it was for your fall pigs. Crimson clover sown last fall is now at its best, and will furnish good grazing until early summer. February and early March sown spring oats are also excellent at this time of the year and can be grazed until the first planting of soybeans is ready to use. Successive plantings of soybeans can then be relied on to furnish good grazing through out the growing season.

Again let us remind you that pigs properly weaned are well on the road to profitable hogs.

SOY BEANS

(Continued from Page 8)

the grocers' shelves dramatizes the world shortage of oils and fats which exists today. Although large production areas, crushing facilities and trade lines for nut oils are being rapidly rehabilitated, nut oils and nut oil meals alone will not solve the protein and oil shortage problem.

Nut oil means have only about 20% protein. They have a tendency to become rancid in warm weather. While they are useful in feeding cows, horses and swine, their use is not as universal as soybean oil. Nut oils also, while very useful in some types of soap where soybean oil does not compete, do not have the properties which make them sought for in salad oils, margarine, shortening, or for drying oils in paint. The steady decline in cotton planting is causing an increasing need for a soft, bland oil for food.

When a planter raises soybeans he does four things: he raises oil to help supply a fat-hungry world, he raises a high protein feed to balance and make more efficient our carbohydrate feeds, he adds nitrogen and makes better his soil, while at the same time he removes from his soil less phosphorus, potassium and calcium than he would remove if he grew corn, small gains, hay or similar common farm crops.

We have plenty of food and feed in America, but it isn't always the best kind at the right place when it is needed. We throw away potatoes, while we have a shortage of pork. We have an abundance of corn, but an insufficiency of protein to balance the corn. We have an oil and fat production equal to prewar years, but an even greater demand. In this changing world it is the soybean to which we can look for help in the solution of this riddle of want amid plenty. It is the age-old bean which can give quickest balance in our protein and oil supplies while at the same time conserve the land we live on.

COCKROACH CONTROL

The secret of thorough eradication of the cockroach is thorough application of the material used to combat the pest.

The reason why cockroaches so often appear soon after the application of an insecticide is that some hiding place has been missed in the treatment, says Dr. Clyde F. Smith, Associate Professor of Entomology with the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Reaching every crack and crevice where the pest might lurk is particularly important with DDT, which is the recommended material for eradicating the cockroach, because the pest is killed by coming into contact with the material.

He recommends the use of the DDT in either the 5 or 10% dust form, applied with a dust gun.

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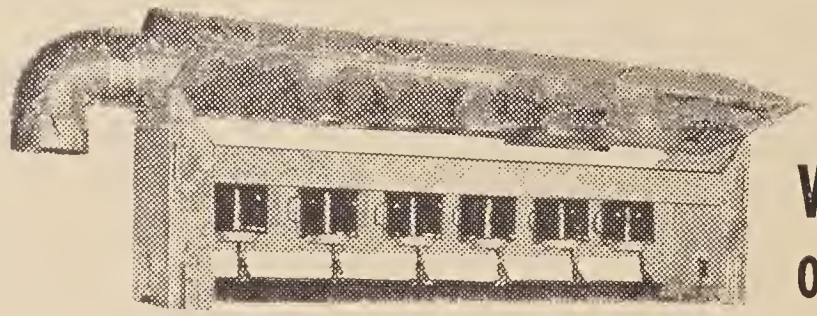

NOTE: Turn to the back cover page of this magazine, containing fuller information about the many advantages that this tobacco curer offers.

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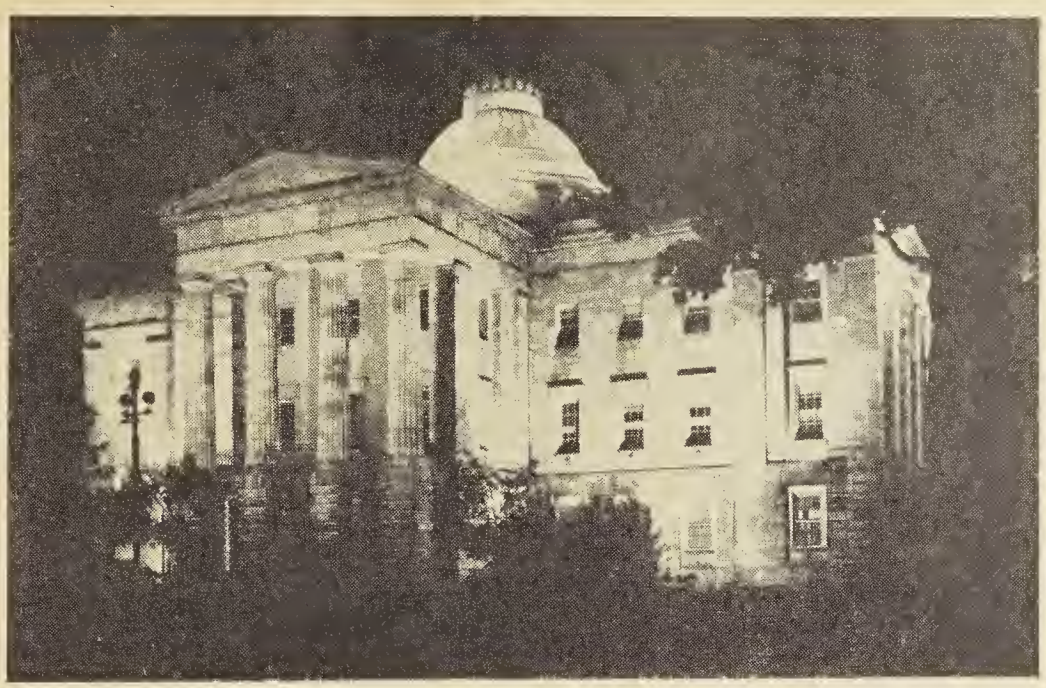

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Poultry Success Lies In Efficient Methods

The outlook for North Carolina poultrymen in 1947 is reasonably good, according to C. F. Parrish, in charge of Poultry Extension for State College, "provided they divorce slipshod methods of production, and adopt and adhere to a program featuring efficiency."

Greater attention will have to be paid to marketing, Parrish believes, predicting that more direct marketing will be done in the future than has been done to date, and that more labor saving devices will be used. He says that in view of these trends, Extension poultry specialists will put emphasis on such factors in their program for poultry in North Carolina.

"With competition becoming keener in foods and with the appearance of many new foods on the market, it means that those that compete must be produced economically and presented to the consuming public in an attractive manner. Too many of the farm folks in North Carolina have neglected this phase of poultry work in the past. They no longer can neglect to use the very best stock available to feed them a high quality ration at all times for maximum results.

"Proper housing and intelligent management of the flock are necessary if the margin of profit desired is made. So, for 1947, chick buyers should insist on high quality, disease free baby chicks from birds ready to lay and with a 'known' performance rather than a 'guessed at' performance.

Today is here. Tomorrow nearer. Execute your plans today.

BABY CHICKS
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Says Poultry Feed Bills Can Be Cut

There is little that the poultry producer can do to reduce feed costs, says Roy Dearstyne, head of the State College poultry department, but he can do something to cut his own feed bill.

That "something," Dearstyne says, is to cut out all wasteful feed practices. Such things as maintaining large numbers of unprofitable birds, sustaining high mortality rates, and tolerating heavy wastes of valuable feed, are among the practices which the poultry authority condemns.

"Cull flocks strickly and constantly," he says. Many flocks contain a number of birds that eat heavily but produce little, and with feed costs at their present high level, this represents a large and unnecessary investment on the part of the producer.

Dead broilers or layers represent feed money spent to bring them to the age at which mortality occurred. A reduction in mortality is a problem of the past, present and future, and is largely a problem of the poultryman alone.

A third way in which Dearstyne says the poultry producer can reduce the size of his feed bill is through the use of more grazing crops. Research has indicated that such crops should reduce the feed costs from 10 to 15%.

A reduction in waste at the feed hoppers, the prevention of spoilage to the feed through improper storage, and the avoidance of waste through large quantities of feed eaten by rats and mice are other ways Dearstyne suggests for poultry to practice economy in their feed bills.

Our greatest loss in life comes when we quarrel with ourselves.

David Meeker Joins Dearborn Motors Corporation

David Meeker, nationally known authority on agriculture who guided the nation's farm machinery program during the war and later become Director of the Office of Surplus Property and Reconversion, has joined the executive staff of Dearborn Motors Corporation.

Announcement of Meeker's appointment was made by Frank R. Pierce, president, who said that Meeker would take over the post of Director of Education. Dearborn Motors will market nationally the new Ford tractor and farm equipment line after June 30, 1947.

A native of Missouri where he was graduated from the University of Missouri, Meeker first saw service in agriculture as a county agent. After nearly ten years in this basic work, he was a county agent supervisor of 25 counties for two years. From 1937 to 1939, he was extension representatives on the Missouri Agricultural Conservation committee.

While working with the Conservation Committee, Meeker supervised the development of an aerial method of land mapping and measurement which is now accepted as the national standard.

He was called to Washington in 1939 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture to serve in the Bureau's Division of Program Development and Co-Ordination. Following an assignment with the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense in 1940, he became Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

From 1941 to 1943, he was assistant director of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, where he assisted in the development of the farm machinery, fertilizer, farm labor and other programs essential to the war effort.

At the height of the critical food supply situation in 1943, he was appointed Chief of the Farm Machinery and supplies Branch of the War Food Administration. Charged with development of a national farm machinery program that would insure sufficient food production and not weaken armament production, he established an overall program that won praise from farmers as well as industry and government.

As director of the Office of Surplus Property and Reconversion, he charted the program to get needed equipment into hands of farmers and to establish orderly disposal practices for surplus food and agricultural land.

Meeker was recently appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson to the joint United States Department of Agriculture-Land Grant College policy committee.

He is an associate member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and a member of the American Legion.

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Carolinas Sweet Potato Council *Reports*

PRODUCING QUALITY SWEET POTATOES

Realization that our 1947 crop of sweet potatoes will be selling on a competitive market, it behooves each of us to use every practice this season that will contribute to the production of a high quality crop. Type of plants, time of setting, spacing and fertilization materially effect the quality and yield of potatoes that will be harvested. The following program of production is recommended as satisfactory for our area:

1. Early plants (sprouts) set as soon as danger of frost is over for early vine-cuttings and potatoes for the early green market.

2. Later 'cut-sprouts' (plants with the root end cut off) for part of late harvest crop.

3. Vine cuttings set as early as possible for the bulk of the crop and for seed purposes.

PLANTING

Earliness necessary: Plants or sprouts should be set as soon as danger of frost is over in order to produce early vine cuttings. It should be remembered that length of day during the growing period and the length of the growing period itself has a decided influence on the yield of high quality potatoes, planting of vine cuttings for the bulk of the crop should be completed by mid-June, which means that the 'patch' for producing vine-cuttings cannot be set too soon after danger of frost is over.

Late plants from the plant beds can be utilized to produce a fairly high quality crop of potatoes by cutting off the lower or root end of the plants and using them much as though they were vine cuttings.

Grading Plants: Experimental data have definitely proven that it is a good practice to grade the plants as they are removed from the plant-bed. Weak spindling plants set to the field result in a poor percentage-of-live and those that do live are slow to grow-off. Healthy strong plants produce a good stand, early vigorous growth and result in more early vine cuttings and a large yield of number one potatoes. Seventy to 80 plants should weigh one pound.

In making vine cuttings it is recommended that fairly long (10-12 inches) terminal cuttings be used and stuck deep into the ground to assure root formation in a moist area.

Spacing: Row distance should be planned for ease of cultivation according to the cultivation machinery or equipment to be used. A minimum of 3½ feet and a maximum of 4 feet is within the best range. High beds produce larger yields of number one potatoes, and it is therefore recommended that wide oval beds at least 12 inches high be maintained throughout the growing season.

If the early sprout 'patch' is to be harvested for early market they should be spaced 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. However if harvest is to be delayed until later in the season, they should be spaced 8-10 inches apart in the row.

Late cut-sprouts or plants and vine cuttings should be spaced 8-12 inches apart in the row, depending somewhat upon the fertility of the land used. Use the closer spacing for the richer soils and the wider spacing for the less productive soils.

FERTILIZATION

In planting the early 'patch' with plants or sprouts, it is economical and beneficial to use a starter solution in place of regular water. The starter solution should be prepared by dissolving 10 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer in each 50 gallons of water.

One thousand to 1,600 pounds of 3-9-9 or 4-8-8 fertilizer is recommended for the early acreage set with plants, and if a starter solution is not used, a side dressing of 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda applied as soon as the plants are established will encourage a heavy growth of early vines for cuttings for the main crop.

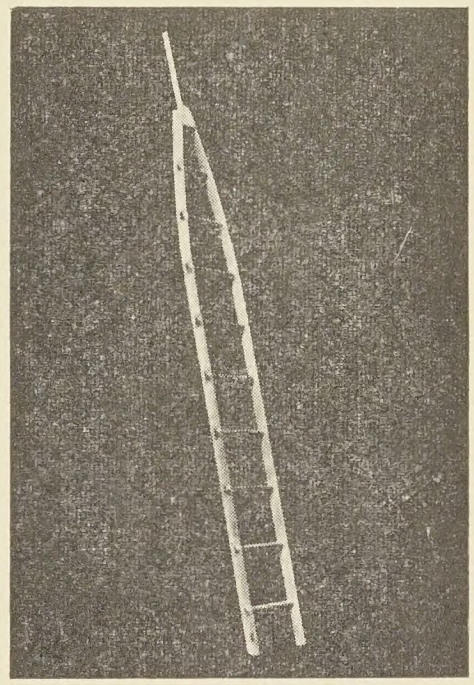
Too often in the past we have not used enough fertilizer of the proper analysis to receive maximum benefits. With the vine crop and the cut-sprouts, it is recommended that 1,000 to 1,600 pounds of 3-9-9 or 4-8-8 fertilizer per acre be used. A good plan is to apply ½ of the fertilizer prior to planting and mixed well with the soil, and the other ½ as a side application when the plants or vines have established themselves and begun to grow.

Many growers have received excellent benefits during the past two years from borax in the fertilizer. It is recommended that when possible that fertilizer containing 5 to 10 pounds of borax per ton be used.

Fruit Picking Ladder

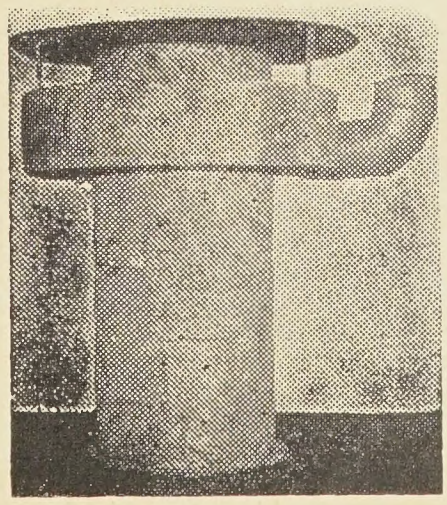
The Aluminum Ladder Company, Worthington, Pa., has developed a new aluminum "fruit picking ladder" to meet an increasing demand from fruit growers.

Made of dura-aluminum construction throughout, the tapered top prevents damage to valuable fruit bearing limbs by resting in the crotch of the tree. This new ladder, which weighs but slightly over



one pound per foot, allows easy moving by one man from tree to tree. Aluminum being non-rusting, the ladder will not rot or break snddenly from an overload. Corrugated rungs prevent slipping. Available in sizes from 6' to 16'.

Descriptive literature and prices will be furnished on request.



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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Tenancy Decline During the War

In the last five years farm tenancy has declined sharply, so that now less than a third of the farms are operated by tenants —32 percent in 1945, according to census figures. This compares with nearly 39 percent in the 1940 census and with as high as 42 percent in the 30's when increasing tenancy caused considerable concern. The South leads in tenancy with 40 percent; the North has 25 percent; and the West 15 percent; according to U. S. Department of Agriculture fignres compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The war created conditions favorable for this decrease, Max M. Tharp of the BAE points out. Many young men who would have been likely to start farming as tenants went to war or into industry, and many small tenant farms were added to the larger farms operated by owners who were able to care for more land as the resnlts of mechanization. In other cases tenants who prospered on farms during the war years were able to buy.

"The increase in owner-operated farms and the decrease in tenancy reflects in part the revolution that has come in farm production in recent years," says Tharp. "To the extent that these changes increased the number of good farms and cut down on the poor ones, they are desirable. However, not all ownership is good, nor is all tenancy bad."

Tharp points out that some of the newly owned farms have been bought at high prices and may prove a burden on the new owners. He says: "The trend toward fewer tenants and more owners looks good. Bnt the test will come when prices go down. The volume of foreclosures and percentage of tenancy at that time will tell the tale."

Good Practices Give Record Crop of Pigs

A record number of spring pigs were saved this year, reported Jack Kelley, Extension swine specialist of State College, and because of this the pig crop is larger than last year.

An average of 6.5 pigs per litter for the entire state is a great improvement over ten years ago and is encouraging to swine men. The cause for this remarkably good record involves several factors: first, exceptionally good weather during farrowing time; second, wider use of cleaner, tighter houses with sloping floor and guard rail; third, more rigid culling of breeding hogs and the saving of sows with good farrowing records in numbers of pigs raised past weaning age; fourth, general increase in knowledge of how to cope with diseases and the use of practices promoting herd health.

Better Farming For Better Living

Enrollments for the Better Farming for Better Living farm and home improvement contest in 13 Southeastern North Carolina Counties will be completed by May 1st. Excellent progress has been reported by Bladen, Duplin, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Pender and Pamlico Counties. Recent County Council meetings have been held in Jones, Bladen and Pamlico Counties. The Pender County Council held a meeting early in the week of April 21st. The Craven County Council met Thursday, April 24th, and Lenior County Council met Friday afternoon, April 25th, in the Agricultural Building in Kinston, and the same night the Brunswick County Council met at 7:30 in Supply. The Onslow County Council met on April 28 that 10 a.m. in the Agricultural Building in Jacksonville.

The Greene County Better Farming for Better Living County Council was organized Friday, April 11th, to make all 13 Southeastern North Carolina Counties organized for participation in this program. Maynard Hicks, merchant and farmer of Snow Hill, was named Chairman, B. L. Davis, County Superintendent of Schools, was named Vice Chairman, and Mrs. Nell Butler, Home Demonstration Agent, was named Secretary. County Agent, A. J. Harrell reports that at least 25 Greene County farm families will be enrolled in this year's program.

One of the objectives for Better Farming for Better Living is to encourage diversification. There is a definite place for live stock development in this area of the State. This phase of the program received a boost in two recent events—the Kinston Fat Stock Show and the Dairy Field Day at the Coastal Plains Experimental Farm at Willard.

The Kinston Fat Stock Show held on April 9th and 10th not only encouraged baby beef and hog production, but encouraged farm boys and girls who are members of 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America—104 baby beef steers were shown. Although baby beef production may not be of too much importance in this part of the State as compared with grazing areas, such activities as the Fat Stock Show does provide an excellent education for boys and girls in the feeding, fitting and showing of animals, and at the same time provides local folks with some mighty high quality beef. The Grand Champion steer was shown by a Wayne County 4-H boy. The hog show was an outstanding part of the Kinston event. 76 fat hogs were exhibited. Southeastern North Carolina can and does produce market hogs of as good quality as anywhere in the United States.

Preceding the Kinston event Duplin County exhibited their 25 baby beef calves in Kenansville. Duplin County went on to Kinston and won the County award for the best group of five animals in the show. Victor Taylor, a Duplin County boy, had the reserve champion steer at Kinston. Joe Bass, another Duplin 4-H youngster, was adjudged best showman in Kenansville and was second place winner in the Kinston contest.

The Dairy Field Day held Thursday, April 17th at the Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Willard was attended by approximately 400 farmers and farm leaders from surrounding Counties. The morning part of the program was spent in seeing and learning about the excellent pasture development program being carried on by the station. Any farmer interested in pasture develoment will do well to spend a few hours with Dr. Deering or Earl Phares at the Willard Station. The Ladino Clover looks like an excellent crop for this area. The high producing Jersey herd was inspected in the afternoon. Dairy specialists at the Willard meeting bronght ont the great need for dairying in this part of the State and indicated that the greater part of our milk supply comes not only from the Piedmont Section but from out of the State. Wilmington alone could easily consume the milk production from over 100 twenty cow herds.

Better Farming for Better Living believes in the future of Southeastern North Carolina and is pledged to help build a prosperous agricultnre. Good farming means not only better homes and better living, but better communities and better businesses. Farm families who would like to enter this contest should do so before May 1st by enrolling with the Chairman of their County Council, their County Extension Office, Vo-Ag teacher, Soil Conservation Service Supervisor, or Farm Home Administration office. Liberal County prizes are being provided by local business concerns. Two regional awards of $75.00 each will be made and one prize of $100.00 will be given the "Sweepstakes" winner in the 13 Counties.

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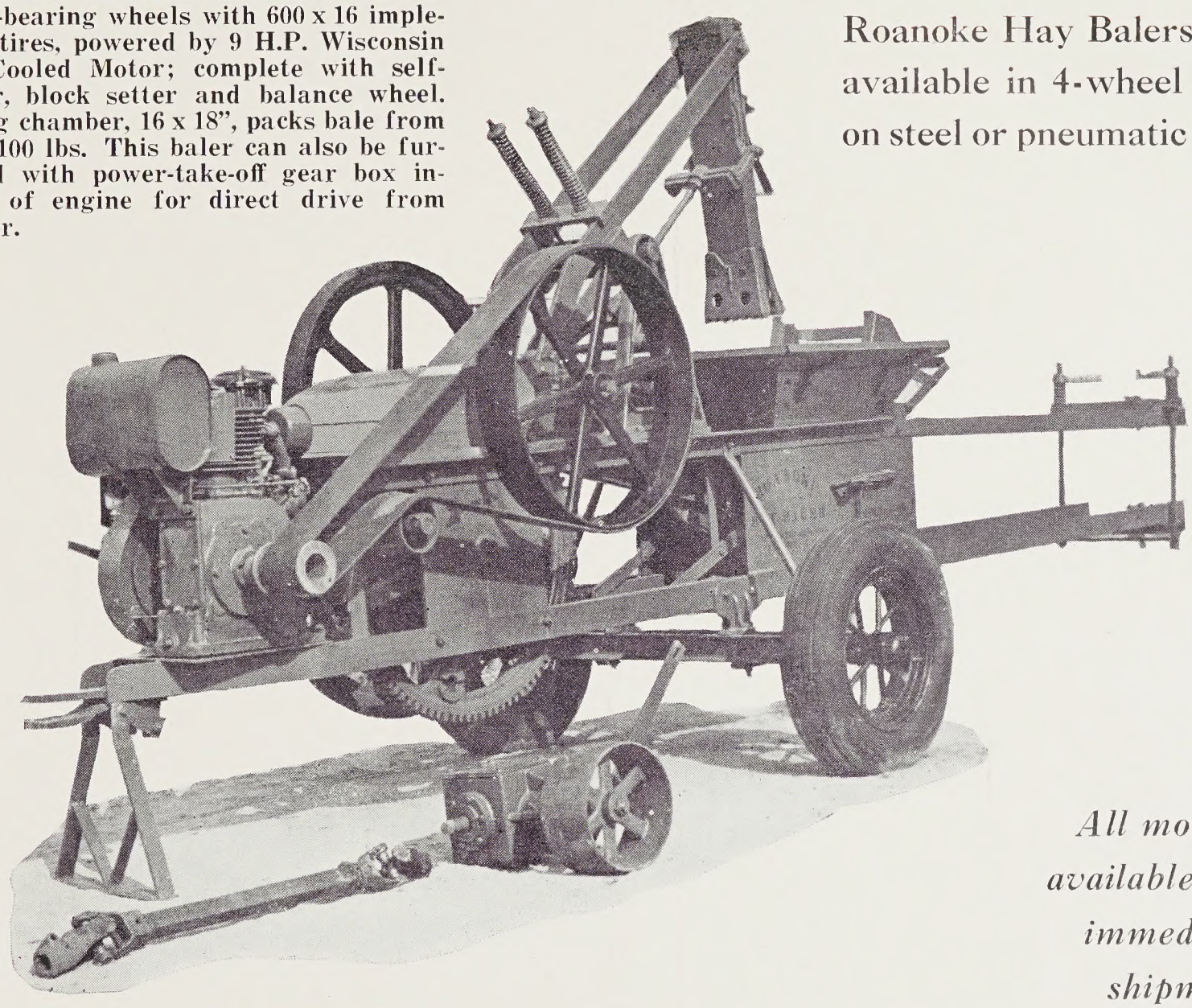

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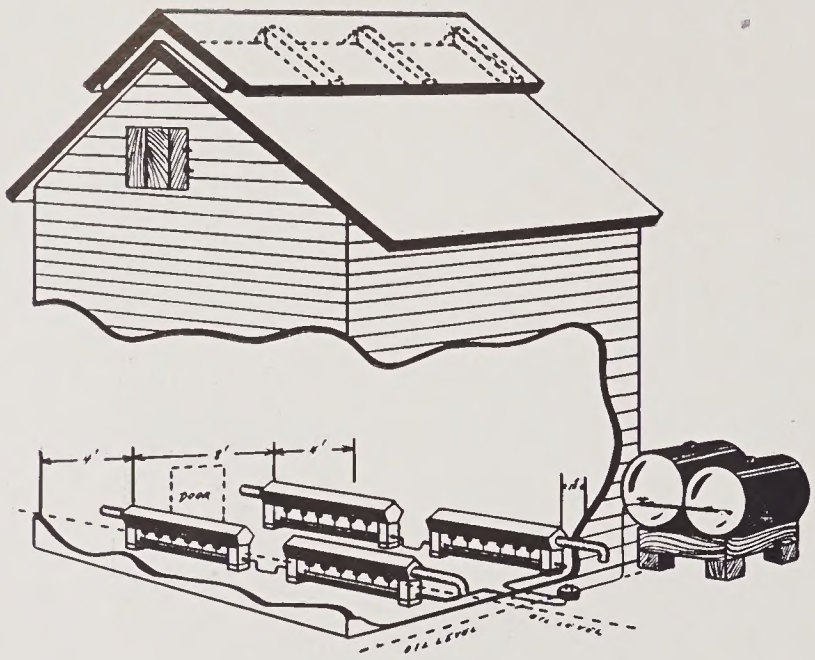

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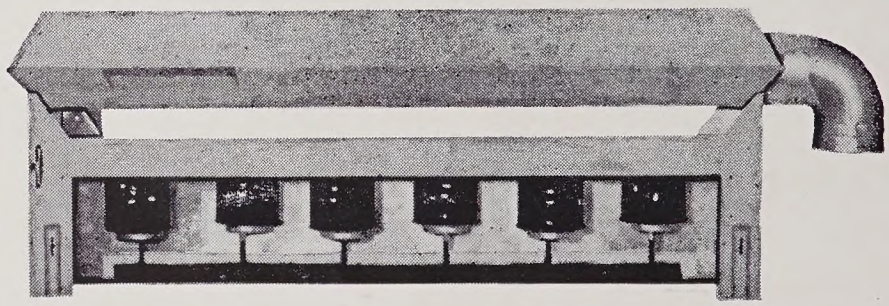

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